"THE LOUISIANIAN."

☞ The Louisianian is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet street.

Wm. G. Brown, *Editor.*

☞ Terms: One, year.....$5 00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion $1 50, and each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

☞ Job printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed, "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guid n se, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficencies might be sup plied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respect.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities; foster kindness and forbearance, where maliguity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the *mighty* changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1870. NUMBER 4.

FAREWELL.

BY L. E. L.

Farewell!—we may not meet again
As we are parting now!
I must my beating heart restrain—
Must veil my burning brow.
O, I must coldly learn to hide
One thought, all else above—
Must call upon my woman's pride
To hide my woman's love!
Check dreams I never may avow
Be free, be careless, cold as thou!
O, these tears are tears of bitterness
Wrung from the breaking heart,
When two, blest in their tenderness
Must learn to live—apart—!
But what are they, to that long sigh
That cold and fix'd despair,
That weight of wasting agony
It must be mine to bear?
Methinks I should not thus repine,
If I had but one vow of thine,
I could forgive inconstancy
To be one moment loved by thee!

With me the hope of life is gone
The sun of joy is set,
One wish my soul still dwells upon
The wish it could forget.
I would forget that look, that tone
My heart hath all too dearly known.
But who could ever yet efface
From memory, love's enduring trace.
All may revolt, all may complain
But who is there may break the chain!

Farewell!—I shall not be to thee
More than a passing thought,
But every time and place will be
With thy remembrance fraught!
Farewell! we have not often met—
We may not meet again!
But on my heart the seal is set
Love never sets in vain!
Fruitless as constancy may be,
No chance, no change may turn from thee
One who loved thee wildly, well—
But whose first love vow breathed—farewell!

"OUR STORY-TELLER."

TOLD BY AN OCTOROON.

Once out of the grounds, with a long breath of relief, I put my horse into the swift, loping gallop to which he had been trained.

The solitariness, and yet the hopefulness of that long ride! The lonely roads lay bare before me in the white moonlight; my horse's hoofs sounded regularly in the stillness; the only other sound was the occasional piping of some bird of the night which made the stillness, more marked.

At last I became aware that I was approaching the camp to which my errand led me, and immediately after, my horse was stopped by a picket, with a suddenness that, appeared supernatural to me, for I had not at first seen the soldier.

Instantly I heard, after down the line, the quick report of two or three muskets, then silence as peaceful, as quiet as before.

"What is that firing?" I asked.

"I expect it's somebody firing on the pickets," he said indifferently.

I still sat listening, a vague alarm stirring at the depths of my heart.

In a moment, some petty officer came hurrying along, saying as he passed his comrade, "Tom, our captain's hit!" then passed out of sight, giving an instant's stare at me as he went.

The soldier passed his hand across his eyes and muttered, "Damn'm!" then turned his back on me.

Why did I not ride onward? Why did I linger in this camp of soldiers? I did not know; I felt no sense of prescience or of warning; I only did not wish to go just yet.

Down in that flickering shadow of trees I saw two men approaching, bearing carefully a wounded man between them. I looked at them with dilating eyes; as they emerged into the clear moonlight, I saw more distinctly the slight figure, the bright brown hair of the man they carried.

Then I knew why I had lingered.

I slipped from my horse and went to meet them, reaching him as they laid him down upon the ground.

He looked up at me as I knelt down by him, my soul pouring itself through my eyes as they met his.

"This is happiness," he whispered, taking my hand and putting it on his breast, where his heart was beating its last throbs. "Now I know why I felt that I must be brought to this spot to die. They thought it was a whim, and so did I."

The men stood back respectfully, leaving us two alone, with only the mooolight between us.

I could not speak, I could only look at him, knowing, realizing that in this last moment all that could have separated us had dropped from him as a garment unworthy of him.

"Ah! the path love pointed out was the only right one," he said never for an instant taking his eyes from mine.

"All my soul?—all my love?" he murmured.

"All. Does not my own soul tell me?" I asked, with something of the passionate tenderness that I felt, my voice murmuring through tears that I could not shed.

He lay in silence a moment, then said: "My property is nearly all lost, save a few thousands deposited at the North. It is willed to you. Promise that you will go North—to New York. Here is the address of my lawyer there." He put my hand on an inside pocket of his coat. "Stay no longer in the South."

"I will not," I said. "I will go."

Another pause—it was the last before the eternal silence.

A sudden, flashing look of sweet passion from the very deeps of his nature, a whisper on my lips, "I was coming to claim you"—and the silence had settled down.

The report said that Captain Ralph Molyneux was killed while examining the outposts, the night before the attack.

It was the fortune of war; but do you wonder that, with all I have to remember, I can never love the South?

I did not go back to the plantation. After various delays I found means to reach New York; and here, in the sunlight of freedom and peace, I have written of those days which cannot but impress all my life.

Maria Louisa Pool.

MEMORANDA.

By Mark Twain.

THE PORTRAIT.

I never can look at those periodical portraits in the Galaxy magazine without feeling a wild, impestuous ambition to be an artist. I have seen thousands and thousands of pictures in my time—acres o them here and leagues of them in the galleries of Europe—but never any that moved me as the Galaxy portraits do.

There is the portrait of Monsignore Capel in the November Galaxy; now could anything be sweeter than that? And there was Bismarck's, in the October number; who can look at that without being purer and stronger and nobler for it? And Thurlow Weed's picture in the September number; I would not have died without seeing that, no, not for anything this world can give. But look back still further and recall my own likeness as printed in the August Gallaxy; if I had been in my grave a thousand years when that appeared, I would have got up and visited the artist.

I sleep with all these portraits under my pillow every night, so that I can go on studying them as soon as the day dawns in the morning. I know them all as thoroughly as if I had made them myself; I know every line and mark about them. Sometimes when company are present I shuffle the portraits all up together, and then pick them out one by one and call their name, without referring to the printing at the bottom. I seldom make a mistake—never, when I am calm.

I have had the portraits framed for a long time, waiting till my aunt gets everything ready for hanging them up in the parlor. But first one thing and then another interferes, and so the thing is delayed. Once she said they would have more of the peculiar kind of light they needed in the attic. The old simpleton! it is as dark as a tomb up there. But she does not know anything about art, and so she has no reverence for it. When I showed her my "Map of the Fortifications of Paris," she said it was rubbish.

Well, from nursing those Galaxy portraits so long, I have come at last to have a perfect infatuation for art. I have a teacher now, and my enthusiasm continually and tumultuously grows, as I learn to use with more and more facility the pencil, brush, and graver. I am studying under De Mellville, the house and portrait painter. [His name was Smith when he lived West.] He does any kind of artist work a body wants, having a genius that is universal, like Michael Angelo. Resembles that great artist, in fact. The back of his head is like his, and he wears his hat-brim tilted down on his nose to expose it.

I have been studying under De Mellville several months now. The first month I painted fences, and gave general satisfaction. The next month I whitewashed a barn. The third, I was doing tin roofs; the fourth, common signs; the fifth, statuary to stand before cigar shops. This present month is only the sixth, and I am already in portraits!

The humble offering which accompanies these remarks—the portrait of His Majesty William III, King of Prussia—is my fifth attemp in portraits, and my greatest success. It has received unbounded praise from all classes of the community, but that which gratifies me most is the frequent and cordial verdict that it resembles the Galaxy portraits. Those were my first love, my earliest admiration, the original source and incentive of my art-ambition. Whatever I am in Art to-day, I owe to the Galaxy portraits. I ask no credit for myself—I deserve none. And I never take any, either. Many a stranger has come to my exhibition (for I have had my portait of King William on exhibition at one dollar a ticket,) and would have gone away blessing *me*, if I had let him, but I never did. I always stated where I got the idea.

King William wears large bushy side whiskers, and some critics have thought that at this portrait would be more complete if they were added. But it was not possible. There was not room for side whiskers and epaulettes both, and so I let the whiskers go, and put in the epaulettes, for the sake of style. That thing on his hat is an eagle. The Prussian eagle—it is a national emblem. When I say hat, I mean helmet; but it seems impossible to make a picture of a helmet that a body can have confidence in.

I wish kind friends everywhere wou'd aid me in my endeavor to attract a little attention to the Galaxy portraits. I feel persuaded it can be accomplished, if the course to be pursued be chosen with judgment. I write for that magaz n all the time, and so do many abler men, and if I can get the Galaxy portraits into universal favor, it is all I ask; the reading matter will take care of itself.

COMMENDATIONS OF THE PORTRAIT.

There is nothing like it in the Vatican.
Pius IX.

It has none of that vagueness, that dreamy spirituality about it, which many of the first critics of Arkansas have objected to in the Murillo school of Art.
Ruskin.

The expression is very interesting.
J. W. Titian.
(Keeps a macaroni store in Venice, at the old family stand.)

It is the neatest thing in still life I have seen for years.
Rosa Bonheur.

The smile may be almost called unique.
Bismarck.

I never saw such character portrayed in a pictured face before.
De Mellville.

There is a benignant simplicity about the execution of this work which warms the heart toward it as much, full as much as it fascinates the eye.
Landseer.

One cannot see it without longing to contemplate the artist.
Frederick William.

Send me the entire edition—together with the plate and the original portrait—and name your own price. And—would you like to come over and stay a while with Napoleon at Wilhemshohe? It shall not cost you a cent.
William III.

☞ Dr. R. K. Smith, recently elected Parish Judge in Ascension parish, has tendered his resignation to Governor Warmoth, but so far, the resignation has not been acted on. The experience afforded by the 'innocents', of Ascension parish is certainly not very cheering to resident Republicans, for it is not altogether refreshing to be shot at in a moment of friendly playfulness, and then have it proved that there was no gunpowder within twenty miles of the occurrence:

We clip the above item of news from the N. O. *Republican.*

It is a matter of news to the people of this State, and a matter of deep solicitude also, how it is possible for a citizen of the State of Texas to have the presumption to resign a position which he could not under any circumstances have filled. He should hide his blushing face behind the men who were his unprincipled backers and were the direct means of all the rascality—the villainous frauds, which have been committed in the Parish of Ascension, in the late election—as well as Assumption and some other parishes—and who have, by their bad practices, caused so many votes to be thrown away for a man who cannot even claim to be a citizen of Louisiana. We think we can see a trick in this resignation of Dr. R. K. Smith, but hope for the sake of decency that the Governer will find it convenient to appoint some better man.

The Judiciary of the State should be composed of *honest* men.

(Lafourche Republican.)

☞ Daniel Dennett in a new *role*. that of protector of Jean Pierre, a worthy colored man of Brashear. Oh!

(The Attakapas Register.)

ANSWER TO AN INQUIRY FROM THE COMING MAN.

"Young Author"—Yes, Agassiz *does* recommend authors to eat fish, because the phosphorus in it makes brains. So far you are correct. But I cannot help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat—at least, not with certainty. If the specimen composition you send is about your fair usual average, I should judge that perhaps a couple of whales would be all you would want for the present. Not the largest kind, but simply good middling-sized whales.

☞ Poor, fault-finding, sore-headed Dennett! If ever man was disgusted with the entire workings of Providence he is the man. He is in a bad way. He most decidedly has the mulligrubs. Only to think of his going back on "our rich planters," as he has done in two or three instances lately, and taking up a quarter of a column in praise of Jean Pierre, a colored citizen of Brashear, who needs no help from Mr. Dennett. If Jean were not so well and so favorably known we should fear for his reputation with such an idorser. Poor, unfortunate Daniel. He has our pity.

(The Attakapas Register)

what Next.

The N. O. *Republican* informs us that the Governor has appointed Col. E. W. Mason to be Parish Judge of the Parish of Ascension, vice R. K. Smith, resigned.

We have no objections to Col. Mason, but as Mr. Smith was not a citizen of the State, and could not hold any office, it is a wonder to us how he could resign; and as it is hardly a supposable case that Mr. Smith, or any other man could acquire for himself, such an enviable reputation, as to secure the suffrage of the good people of Ascension before he had time to become a citizen of the State. We are forced to belived that a great wrong has been perpetrated on them, that instead of an honest expression at the ballot box of the sentiments of the people, they have been denied that right, and therefore, instead of appointing a stranger to fill the responsible position of Parish Judge, it might be wise to allow the people themselves to choose that officer from among themselves.

(Lafourche Republican)

The Alexandria *Democrat* tells the following:

One of the defeated candidates was asked how he liked being beaten. He replied that he felt pretty much as the man who had been killed by a billy goat. Said he, "I care nothing about dying, but I do hate the idea of being butted to death by a d—d old goat."

Applicable to other localities also.—Ed. *Rep.*

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THE SENATORIAL SCRAMBLE.

"As the time for the meeting of the Legislature approaches, the contest for the U. S. Senatorship waxes warm, and new developments are made daily. His Excellency, Governor H. C. Warmoth, has at last shown his hand, and has trotted out General J. R. West, Administrator of Improvements, as the Gubernatorial candidate for Senatorial honors. The faithful have all been sent for by his Excellency within the last two days and received their orders to support General West, or vacate their offices, but according to street rumors some of them are disposed to kick in the harness, having already disposed of their votes and influence.

This action of the Governor has created an intensely bitter feeling among the friends of Ex-Governor Hahn, who thus far has been the most prominent candidate, and the chances are fair for a lively shindy among the owners of the "Official Organ." Mr. W. R. Fish, and J. M. G. Parker, next to his Excellency the largest stock-holders, who have been shabbily treated by the Governor, will of course side with Gov. Hahn, and the "Organ" cannot, therefore, be used to aid Gen. West."

We copy the above article from the *Bulletin* of yesterday. In addition to the pressure which is there alleged to be exercised against office holders, we are informed on unquestionable authority, that the *employes* of the City Administration, who either are members elect to the Legislature, or who are believed to exercise any influence over members, have all been summoned to the City Hall and informed that they are required to support and advocate Gen. West's election to the U. S. Senate.

And thus is to be extensively carried out in Louisiana—avowedly a Republican State—one of the most abominable, most demoralizing feature of Imperialism; that of controlling the free will of men, under threats of depriving them of the means of obtaining the usual livelihood for themselves and families.

Such terrorism may be successful for a limited period; but the compression is too great; and in the innermost hearts of some devoted, self-sacrificing men, there will be (there must be) the awakening up of that determination to resist such tyranny and oppression at all sacrifices, that will arouse others from their crouching, cringing attitude, and disdaining every other consideration, rebuke the "pride of wealth, the insolence of office," and shake to its very foundations the execrable practice of tyranizing over men's minds, through appeals to their poverty.

Several Country papers, and two or three city journals have been laudably engaged in extolling the virtues of Mr. Carr, and urging the necessity and importance of his election to the speakership of the approaching House of Representatives. In our next issue we propose to submit *our reasons* why his calumity should not befall the House on its entrance into life and activity.

The *Bulletin* of yesterday gave the Public the not-unexpected information that Governor Warmoth had selected his candidate for the United States Senate, in the person of Gen. J. R. West. In our next, we propose to indicate our choice, and to urge the grounds on which we base our claims to Congressional Representation, in the person of a COLORED MAN.

MASONIC.

The installation of the officers of Berry Lodge No. 45 was performed at their Hall on Tuesday evening Dec. 27 1870 The ceremonies were conducted in a beautiful and impressive manner. P. M. J. B. Noble presiding. We append a list of officers for — 1871

Louis Dugruy	W. M.
F. C. Antoine	S. W.
John Garstkamp.	J. W.
T. L. Hubeau.	Treas.
L. C. Arthidore.	Secy.
U. Lavigne.	S. D.
J. H. Parker.	J. D.
R. H. Steptoe.	Chaplain
Wm. Johnson	S. S.
T. W. B. Evans	J. S.
Peter Harris	T.

According to previous announcement, Hon. J. Sella Martin discoursed to the congregation at Straight University, morning and evening of sunday last. Both addresses were excellent, and characterized by a comprehensive grasp of his theme, a terse sententiousness, a calmly vigorous, yet easy delivery, and an eminent practicality, which are evidently, worthy, peculiarities of Mr. Martin.

The audiences were not as large, as under more favorable conditions of the weather, they would doubtless have been; but they were appreciative ones, and listened with delight and instruction to Mr. Martin's elucidation of his subject.

We were somehow betrayed into the inadvertency of prefixing *Rev.* to Mr. J. Sella Martin's name, in our notice last sunday. We hasten to set our readers and ourselves right on this score, and to say that we had no idea of palming off Mr. M as a *Rev.* when he had severed his ministerial connexion, nor yet to create the impression that he was seeking to pass off as such "down south."

Hon. Wm Gray, of the Mississippi State Senate, accompanied by Messrs T. Broadwater and Webster paid us a welcome visit on Tuesday.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of calls from Hon. Geo. Washington, member elect from the Parish of Assumption, Hon. F. C. Antoine of the City. Mr. Wm Harper, one of the new members from Caddo Parish, and Hon. Harry Mahoney, Rep from Plaquemines Parish.

There is perhaps no Institution called into existence, by the philantropy of the Federal Government, since the war, which is calculated to exert more beneficial influences on the thrifty and frugal portions of our people, than the NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S & SAVINGS TRUST COMPANY. In it, the poor are encouraged and accomodated, in their deposit of the "mite, against the prospects of a rainy day." Every security is assured to depositors by the guarantee of the National Government; and we most heartily advise our people to avail themselves of the advantages afforded them, to save what they can. We are glad to observe the patronage the branch in this city is receiving. We have noticed with much gratification from time to time the facilities afforded customers, and the uniform courtesies extended to all who have dealings at, 114 Carondelet Street.

☞ We transfer to our columns some very timely remarks of our cotem of the *Lafourche Republican*, on the recent appointment by Gov. Warmoth of a Judge for Ascension Parish.

To our mind it appears that the old incumbent of the office is entitled by every consideration to retain the position until his successor is elected and qualified. Mr. Smith cannot be said to have been elected, from the fact that he was not eligible for election, not being a citizen of the State. He could not *resign* the office because he could not possibly have assumed it, and therefore the thing resolves itself into a holding over by the old Judge, in consequence of there being *no election* at the proper time.

We hope that under any circumstances the Governor's interference will be but temporary; and that he will speedily afford the people of Lafourche the opportunity of electing a man of their choice. We can scarcely imagine that the Executive will aid in the effort to defraud the citizens of Lafourche out of their right of choice in this case. In this matter we see but another instance of the polariousness with which the recent elections were carried in some parishes.

WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE UP A "JOURNAL OF EDUCATION" IN LOUISIANA.

Three articles on education, in which the name and fame of Thomas W. Conway predominate. One set of reasons, (rivalling Tom Paines) why an unscrupulous politician should be elevated to the important position of Speaker of the House of Representatives. One of repeated, laudatory articles on Governor Warmoth; and two quoted articles on Gov. Hahn's prospects for Senatorial honors; and a lot of school-booksellers advertisements.—Let us have—an "Educational Journal."

☞ We observe that Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn returned to the city on Tuesday morning, refreshed and reinvigorated for the performance of the many and arduous duties which immediately await him.

☞ Our thanks are presented to Mr. Wm. R. Mason, route agent, on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, for recent copies of the *Lafourche Republican* and *Attakapas Register*.

☞ In acknowledging recent calls we have the pleasure of mentioning visits from Hon. C. W. Lowell, Postmaster, Rev. J. W. Healy, Louis Kenner Esq., and Mr. Emerson Bentley, member elect to the House of Representatives from the Parish of St. Mary.

(OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

"The Journal of Education" and the Speakership.

CARR FOR SPEAKER.

Hon. Mortimer Carr will be re-elected speaker of the House of Representatives for several good reasons, among which we may be justified in mentioning the following:

First: He is fully competent.

Second: He is already conversant with the duties of the position.

Third: He is deserving of the honor by reason of prolonged usefulness as a Republican.

Fourth: His sympathy with the Radical principles of the Republican party is attested by an indisputable record.

Fifth: He favors free schools on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the State.

Sixth: He is in possession of an ample fortune, and is therefore not likely to be influenced by offers of bribes.

Seventh: He has the ability so say "yes" and "no" at the proper times, it matters not who may strive to persuade him to the contrary. *"New Orleans Advocate and Journal of Education"*

As the State Superintendent of Education has thought proper to turn his paper into an electioneering organ, in the special interest, not wholly for the interest of the republican party but in the special, interests of particular parties, regardless of their peculiar position in said party, he cannot blame us for taking issue with him, as to his conclusions, relating to the reasons why Mr Carr should, or will be re-elected again as Speaker of the House of Representatives. And in order that we may be fully understood, we shall answer each reason in detail.

To the first and second reasons we shall give our hearty asent for it is not on these points that any opposition can be made against him.

To the third reason we must certainly differ with Mr. Conway. This reason implies an unflinching, unwavering usefulness to the party and some thing that looms up above the common level of working republicans, that Mr. Carr does not deserve.

It is a notorious fact, that Mr. Carr has never received, at any time, a nomination for the position which he ever held, or claims to hold now. The first time, in the third ward, by dint of coaxing, and pleading he was chosen by a committee, not a convention, to fill a vacancy in the representation of the third third ward, where he then resided. This time he does not to our knowledge, claim to have been nominated at all. It strikes us that the voters of the third ward, are as alive to the "prolonged usefulness" of one of its residents, as is Mr. Conway; and as they did not, in convention nominate the gentleman, we must infer that they thought he did not deserve the honor. As for his election in De Soto Parish, we do not beleive that, even Mr. Conway belidves he was returned from that Parish, on account of the peoples knowledge of his "prolonged usefulness as a republican," for the simple reason that the people did not know him at all: and it is only now becoming apparent to them, in what manner his "prolonged usefulness" makes him *deserving of the honor*" of representing De Soto Parish.

It was impossible for him to obtain a re-election in the third ward, and it was only after he found that his "prolonged usefulness as a republican" was not digestible with his constituents, that he departed "for parts unknown" to find some spot, where, if the people themselves were not aware of the fact, he could at least, find some kindred spirits, as useful as himself and who would help him, to continue his "usefulness" to *himself*.

To the fourth and fifth reasons, we shall not offer any objections, as they are only "glittering generalities," and stereotyped recommendations.

The sixth (marked seventh) is the most ridiculous reason of the whole, and as we take it "the most unkindest cut of all" for it is well known in political circles that if Mr. Carr had depended entirely upon his merits, and let us explain, when we say "his merits" we do not call into question, the truthfulness of the first and second reasons at all. We speak of his course of conduct as Speaker, last winter, and his so-claimed election to the House of Representatives from De Soto Parish. We repeat that if Mr. Carr depends upon these claims, for the position so readily accorded to him by Mr. Conway, he could not secure a corporals guard, but to the contrary, "the ample fortune" in possession of Mr. Carr was the loud call, that took our "modern Cincinnatus" from the plow, and forced (!) him back upon the people of Louisiana, as one of her representatives in the General Assembly of this State; and had it not been for this "ample fortune," Mr. Carr, if he had concluded to remain in De Soto Parish, would have been left to plow the land, until he was as old as was Cincinattus indeed. Secondly this "ample fortune is being used in securing him the deserved honor" of a re-election as Speaker, and, if he is therefore not likely to be influenced by offers of bribes, what business has he to offer bribes to others, in the shape of money, to vote for him as Speaker. If he is above accepting bribes, he should be above offering them. If he aint one, he is not the other; take it any way you please to select.

As to the Seventh, he certainly showed two things. He did have the ability to decide, in his capacity as Speaker, as to who should be the Warrant Clerk of the House, when a prominent republican and a prominent Democrat were the aspirants for that position, and he promptly decided in favor of the democratic aspirant, and this we suppose is in full accord with Mr. Conway's fourth reason, and from all reports, if he was re-elected Speaker of the House, and the same thing came up, he would do the very same thing again.

In conclusion these seven reasons of Mr. Conway were not arrived at in ignorance, but they embodied his real feelings, he has not shown to the people who helped elect him to his position, that he owes them anything whatever; he is not willing to yield them his hearty cooperation in elevating any of them, however worthy, to any important position whatever, for instance, like his own Department. The State Board of Education of last year contained two colored members, the last Legislature by amending the School Law did away with this Board, and made the Division Superintendents the State Board of Education. Mr. Conway owes it to the fidelity and integrity of the colored members of the late Legislature for the School Law of the present, (and if he has experienced trouble, by its complicated machinery, he must blame—not the colored members, but his white friends,) and he could have manifested his gratitude to them by placing at least one of their color as Division Superintendent, but he did not compliment them as much, as to nominate one for that position, and if he would not assist those who assisted him, he is certainly liable to refuse to help them in any case. We shall remember Mr. Conway as one who sometimes feels that there is one part of the people useful to him, and at another time useless to him, but if he will permit us to assist him in his reasons, we will offer in support of his argument the eighth reason, and use his own words, used at the "joint session of No Legislature"—to wit, eighth, the surest way to elect Mr. Hahn United States Senator, is to elect Mr. Carr Speaker of the House."

MORE ANON.

The San Domingo Resolution.

The Washington *Chronicle* gives the following as the resolution of Senator Morton, as adopted by the Senate at the close of the all-night session:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the Island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there to inquire into, ascertain and report the political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of the said Republic to become annexed to, and to form part of the people of the United States; the physical mental and moral condition of the said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country; its mineral and agricultural products; the products of its waters and forests; the general character of the soil; the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the climate and health of the country; its bays, harbors and rivers; its general meteorological character, and the existence and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomena; the debt of the government and its obligations, whether funded and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties or engagements with other powers; extent of boundaries and territory; what proportion is covered by foreign claimants, or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees. The terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to be annexed to and become part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof; such other information with respect to the said government or its territories, as to the said commissioners shall seem desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of the said Dominican Republic into the United States as one of its Territories.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the said commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That the said commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses, and the compensation of the secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

[HERALD SPECIAL.]

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.—A correspondent interviewed Chadourdy, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, though trying to make peace, said he thought peace was still distant, as, to accept Prussian terms would reduce France to a third rate power. There is scarcely a man in France, rich or poor, who is willing to allow the Government to give up territory. Arms are plenty. We have offers of more than we can use from England alone.

Three months ago it was difficult to excite the patriotism of the people—now the only trouble is to get them to be patient. France is now struggling for existence. If she is crushed, England will feel the loss more than any other country. England cannot dream of the consequence if she should allow France to be exterminated. Russia will then do what she pleases in the east and Prussia in the west. England without a single ally, will cease to belong to the family of European nations, and will be reduced to a third rate power.

Chadourdy then spoke in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of Italy and intimated that a day of reckoning would surely come for that cowardly nation. He closed the interview by stating that the new levy in the south and southeast was proceeding with success beyond their expectations.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—12 M.

COTTON—We notice a moderate inquiry at easier rates, especially for the grades below Strict Middling: but although factors appear anxious to realize, they are reluctant to make further concessions. Thus far about 1500 bales have sold at yesterday's prices. Some authorities report Low Middling easier, at 14c., but we hear of a fraction higher having been refused. Low Middling also sold as low as 13⅞c.

Yesterday's business embraced 5350 bales, at a decline of about ⅛c. in all grades below Strict Middling. Ordinary closing at 12 @ 12⅝c., Good Ordinary at 13¼ @ 13⅜c., Low Middling at 14 @ 14⅛c., Middling at 14¼ @ 14⅜., Strict Middling at 15 @ 15⅛c., and Good Middling at— @ 15⅛c.

NEW RACE IN AFRICA.

"Recent travelers in southwestern Africa have discovered a new race, called the Boas, apparently of Asiatic origin. They are of red, rather than black complexion: with curly hair, never woolly: of regular features and fine forms. They are far more civilized than most of the African races, have a graded government, good roads and a vigilant police. Travelers and hunters are hospitably received, and can pass through the kingdom without difficulty, but foreign traders must have the endorsment of a respectable citizen before they can reside in the country. They have a religion resembling so closely the Parsee faith, as to leave no doubt of its Parsee origin. They worship no idols, but believe in one supreme Being, omniscient and omnipresent, and worship him in symbols of fire and sun. Like the ancient Persians, they keep the sacred fire burning continually on the altar. They believe also in a powerful evil spirit, like Ahriman, who is always plotting mischief, but is held in subordination to the supreme Being, and compelled in the end to work out good. They are said to be honest, industrious, temperate people, far more regardful of their word, and maintaining a higher morality than most of the African races. The traveler, Anderson, was so pleased with them and their country, that he bought a large tract of land in the territory, and commenced raising cattle on a large scale, but unfortunately soon died."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted. no23 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE,

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The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M. no29 1m2p

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Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

At an Election of Directors of the Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank, held on the twelfth instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:

F. E. DUMAS. J. HASSINGER.
L. T. DELASSIZE. C. W. LOWELL.
W. H. PEMBERTON. C. CAMP.
THOMAS ISABELLE, GEO. H. BRAUGHN,
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de 17

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1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At an Election of Directors of the Met-ropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank, held on the twelfth instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Fellow-citizens and Workingmen of the United States:

The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our exitence is, "In the sweat of thy face thou shall eat thy bread." We desire to impress you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must labor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained by honest, patient toil.

It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your aspiration to become the owner of your own homestead, and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more particularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates assembled from nearly every state in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your condition in the United States.

We look with painful emotion upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally indifferent to its own welfare. After a careful survey and consideration of this vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdom and experience of the most profound economists and labor reformers of our times—

We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn where and how to create employment, to give yourselves work when you are deburred by opposite combinations. You learn the wants of your fellow-workmen and how to provide for them.

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and upon the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. How shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workingmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a plan for organization. When they have reported a plan, then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitutions and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution for the government of a carpenters' association will not suit for the government of a laborers' association, it is important that you organize each branch separately. Five men of any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organizations have always proved disastrous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations referred to, are simple organizations for the protection of labor and wages.

We would call your attention to, and advise, and that you form yourselves into co-operative Trade Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose organizing. We can but say the general principle is, for each man to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or monthly installments until they have enough to commence business with, so that, by a combination of their money and labor, they will from a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing because of their other relations. Let any man who will, take an interest with you.

3. We should advise you to organize Building and Land Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your "Trade and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization.

4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our peculiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the *New Era*, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the colored workingmen of the United States. It shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in each State, rates of wages, demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organizations, and to meet all questions, national and local, effecting the interest of the workingmen.

The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are the least acquainted with our disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social interest from our political, we shall at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interes as a race, and to the good of our common country.

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the country.

Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our banners. All communications must be marked "official," and addressed to the President Box 191, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Constitution of the National Labor Union published in the proceedings of the Convention.

ISAAC MYERS, President.
GEORGE T. DOWNING, Vice President.
LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. PETERS, Secretary.
COLIN CRUSOR, Treasurer.

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1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
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